

# Critical GWFM Evaluation Questions

1. What is the model going to be used for?
2. Do we have confidence that the model results are informative for that purpose?

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# Comparative Chemistry

Chemical Parameter	Red Hill Shaft	Dike Zone Recharged *	Moanalua**	
Chloride	95 73-130	37	82 (57-123)	
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$	-3.2 & -3.0	-3.1	-3.1 (-2.8 to -3.2)	RHS samples 1/9/17 & 4/23/20
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	5.28	3.99	6.74 (6.15 & 7.33)	Natural dissolve N $\delta^{15}\text{N} \sim 2-3 \text{ ‰}$
$\delta^{34}\text{S}$	16.2	19.4	18.0 17.2 & 18.8	$\sim 18-19 \text{ ‰}$ seems to be a normal range Seawater S $\sim 20 \text{ ‰}$
Fluoride	0.24 & 0.07 & 0.07	0.02	0.03 (0.02-0.05)	RHS Samples 11/14/16 & 1/9/17

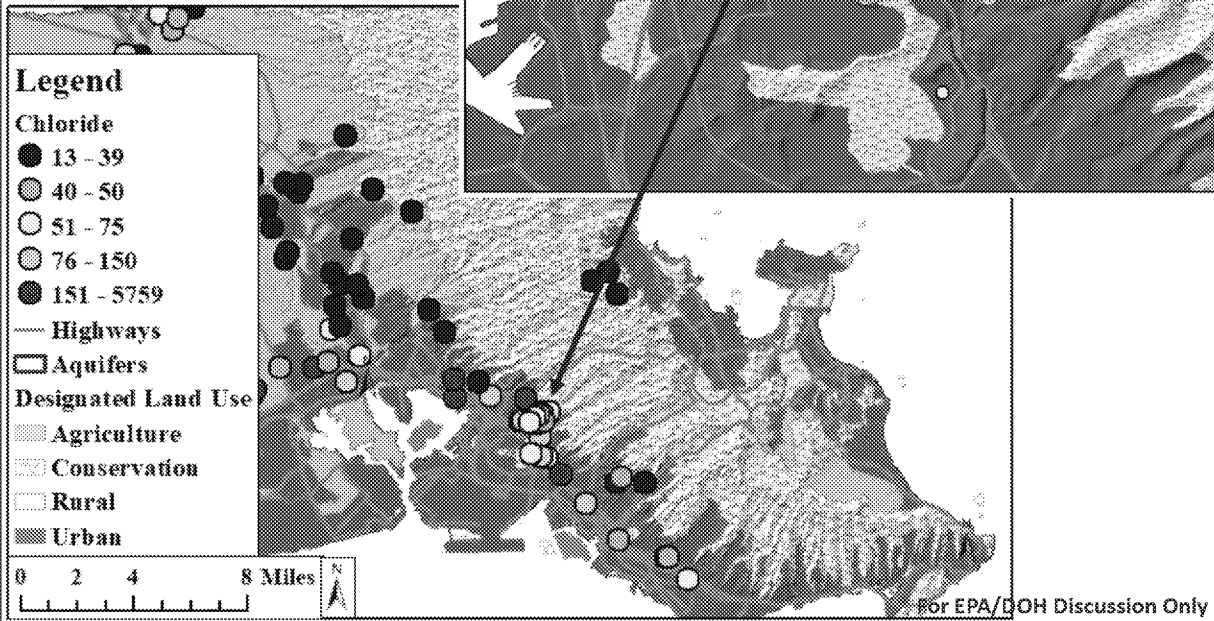
\* Kamehameha School A well, upslope on Kalama Ridge

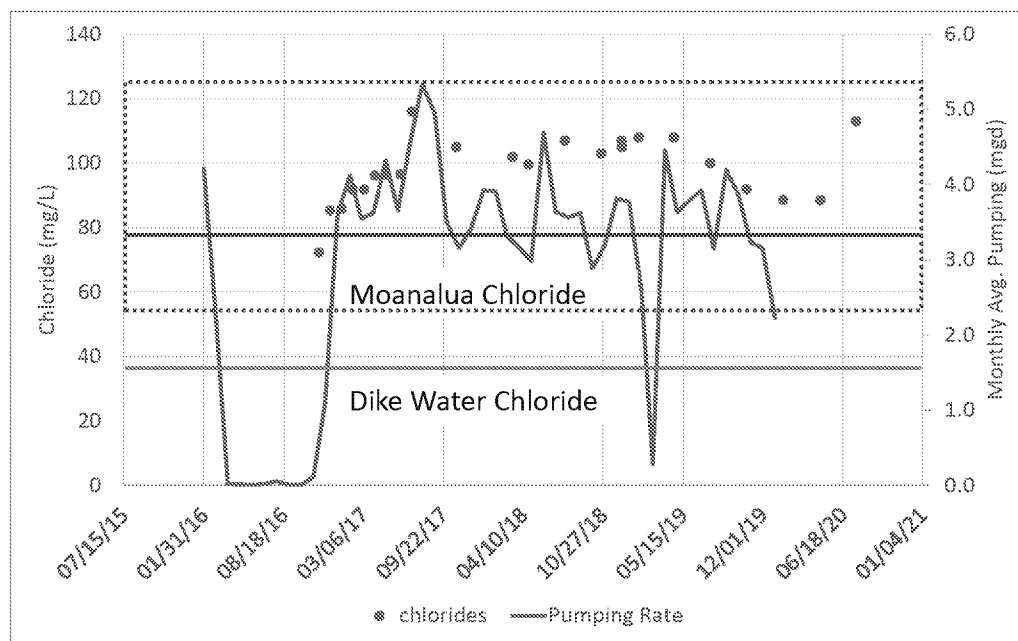
\*\* Moanalua Wells 2&3, Tripler Army Medical Center Supply Well, Honolulu Int'l Country Club Well

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### Chloride Distribution

- Predominantly  $\leq 0.1$  mg/L
- Elevated in
  - areas of ag.
  - West Oahu (not shown) &
  - Red Hill





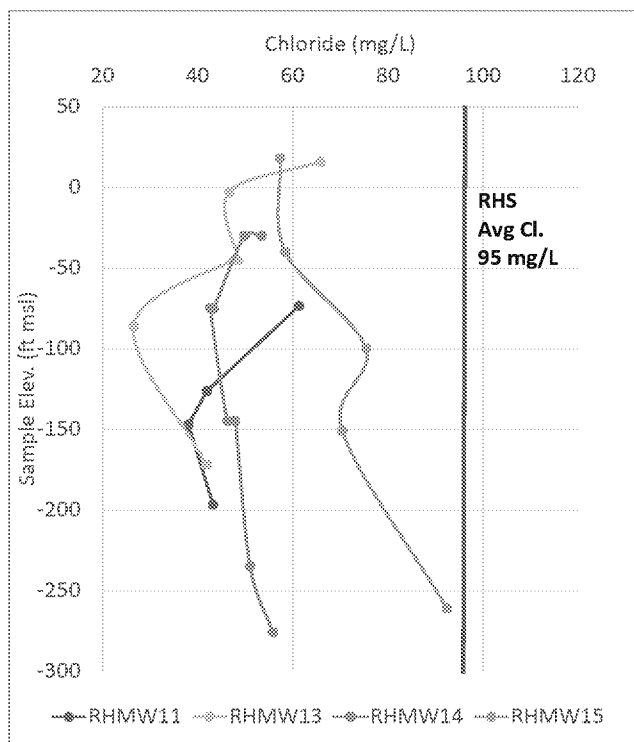
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# Incorporating Geochemistry w/o Doing a Transport Model

- Mixing Equation
  - $C_{\text{mix}} = (C_1 \cdot Q_1 + C_2 \cdot Q_2 + C_3 \cdot Q_3) / (Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3)$
- Modeled inflow to Red Hill Shaft
  - Deep dike water – 39%; Cl=37 mg/L
  - Moanalua Water – 59%; Cl = 82 mg/L
  - Direct Recharge – 2%; Cl = 25 mg/L
- $C_{\text{mix}}$  Calculated – 63 mg/L
- $C_{\text{mix}}$  measured - ~95 mg/L
- I believe the inflow percentages were for a RHS non-pumping condition
  - If I recall right majority of modeled inflow during pumping was deep dike water.

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# Westbay Well Chlorides



- Upslope or west of the Red Hill Shaft all  $Cl < RHS\ Cl_{avg}$  of 95 mg/L
- Low Cl in RHMW11, 13, & 14 argue against upflow from HDMW2253 as the source of Cl
- In RHMW15 (near the east end of the RHS infiltration gallery) the chlorides start to approach RHS values between -150 & -260
  - However, water levels indicate a downward gradient

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### Current N-isotope project

$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ :  $\geq 3\text{‰}$ ; natural

$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ :  $> 6\text{‰}$ ; Wastewater or denitrification

Red Hill  $\geq 6\text{‰}$ : HDMW-2253-03, OWDF-MW1, RHMW01, RHMW02, RHMW03, RHMW05, RHMW06, RHMW08

### Legend

#### $\delta^{15}\text{N}$

● 12.1 - 19.0

○ 8.1 - 12.0

○ 6.0 - 8.0

○ 4.1 - 5.9

○ 3.1 - 4.0

● 1.4 - 3.0

— Highways

□ Aquifers

Designated Land Use

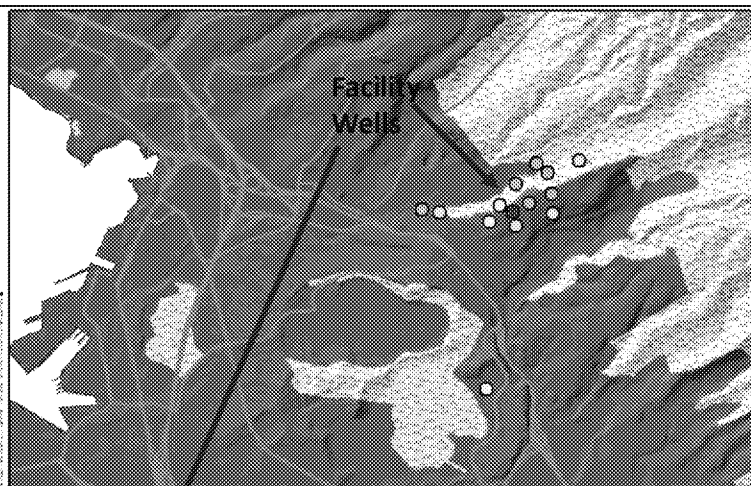
■ Agriculture

■ Conservation

■ Rural

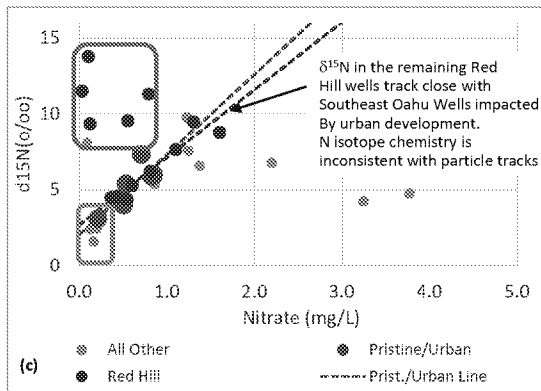
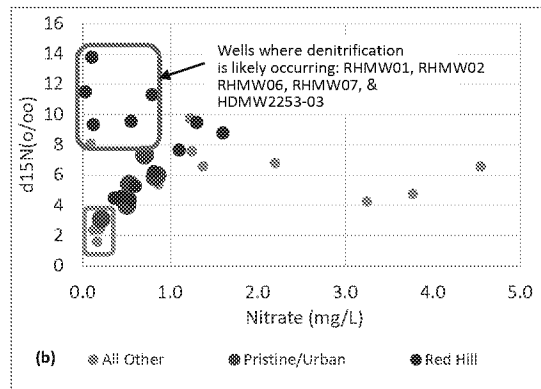
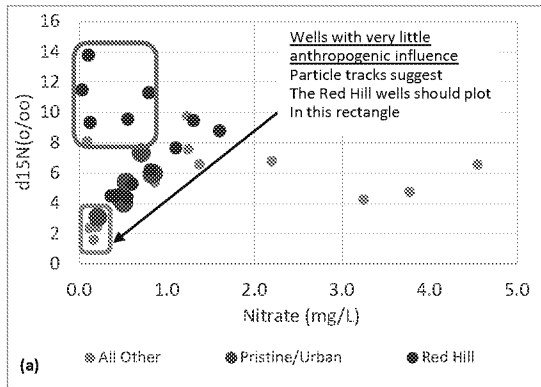
■ Urban

0 2 4 8 Miles



Southeast Oahu Wells  
shown in graphs on next  
slide

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Groundwater nitrate appears to have an isotopic to nitrate enrichment relationship that correlates with the degree of anthropogenic influence on the groundwater.

- These graphs show the nitrate vs.  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  for groundwater samples collected on Oahu. The nitrogen isotope chemistry includes pristine areas, groundwater samples where denitrification is likely occurring, groundwater impacted by urban development.

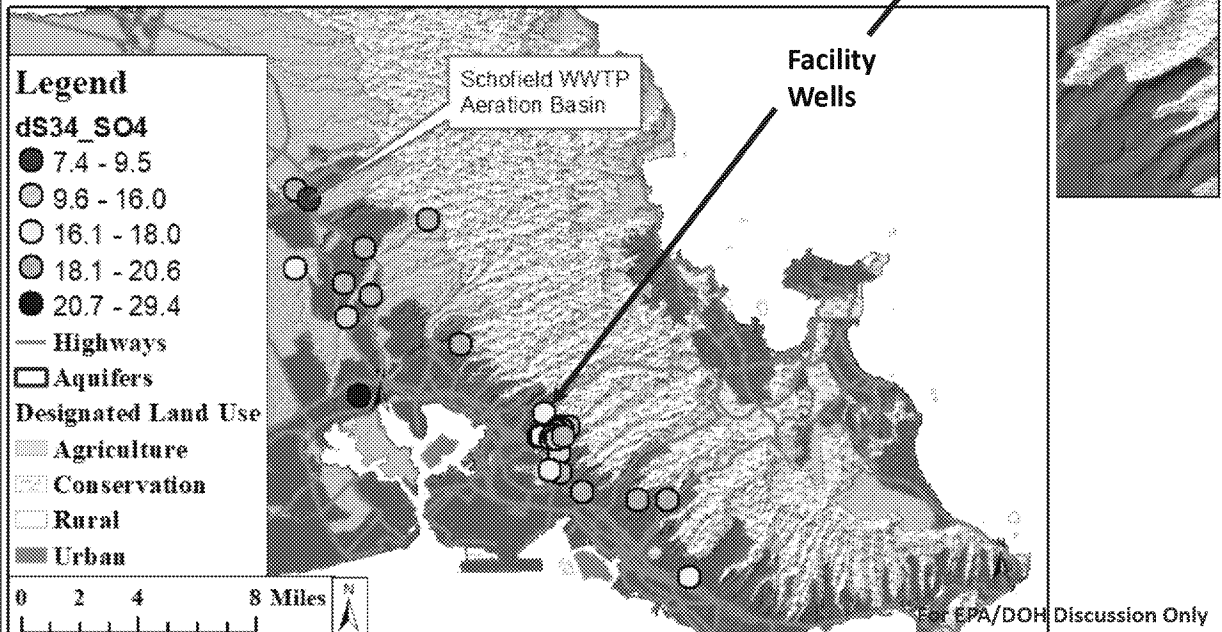
- Graph (a) shows the isotopic composition of groundwater not impacted by urban development.
- Graph (b) shows the Red Hills showing denitrification due to natural attenuation of hydrocarbons.
- Graph (c) shows the close relationship between the trend of the remaining Red Hill wells nitrate chemistry and that of the urban southeast Oahu wells **suggesting cross-aquifer flow to Red Hill.**

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### Representative $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ Values

- Seawater Sulfate  $\sim 20 \text{ ‰}$
- Wastewater Sulfate  $- 7.4 \text{ ‰}$
- Big Island Rift Zone Sulfate  $- 1.7$  &  $2.1 \text{ ‰}$
- RHMW01  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  enriched due to sulfate reduction



### Fluoride Distribution

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  - Red Hill

